

Weather Forecast:
Fair, Cooler Tonight;
Thursday Fair

The Washington Times

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EDITION

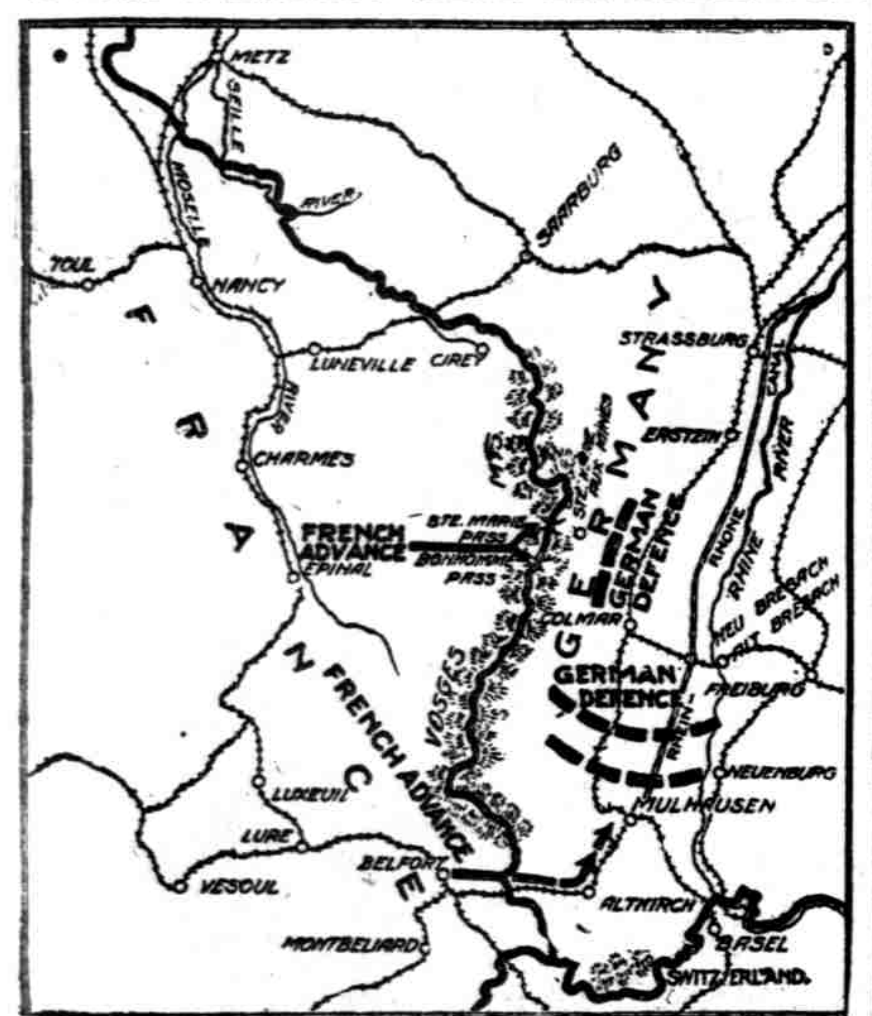
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WASHINGTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, AUGUST 12, 1914.

PRICE ONE CENT.

GERMANY STRIKES AT ALLIED ARMY FIRST GREAT BATTLE IS ON IN BELGIUM

WAR TERRITORY IN ALSACE



The French in their advance into Alsace were repulsed before Neu Breisch and have retreated, evacuating Muelhausen, which they captured a few days ago. The French rallied below Muelhausen and a battle is now on. The French seem to be advancing through the passes of the Vosges to the relief of the vanguard, which is in jeopardy around Colmar and Neu Breisch.

EMBASSY JOINS U. S. TO FREE HUNTINGTON

Charge Haimhausen Sends Message to Berlin Requesting American's Release.

The German government, through the Washington embassy, today joined in the movement to effect the release of Archer M. Huntington, the American Geographical Society representative who is under arrest at Nuremberg, Germany. Charge von Haimhausen, of the German embassy, today sent a message to his government, through the State Department channels, conveying the request of the American government for Huntington's release. Secretary of State Bryan previously had sent a dispatch to Ambassador Haimhausen at Berlin, asking that he be released. The fact that no reply was received from either message is taken as indication that they were not received at Berlin.

Canadian Cruiser Safe; Wireless Allays Fears

VANCOUVER, B. C., Aug. 12.—The Canadian cruiser Rainbow wireless today the position of Vancouver Island today, letting at rest rumors sent out from San Francisco yesterday that she had been sunk.

Two American Ministers Off for Europe Today

Dr. Maurice Francis Egan, American minister to Denmark, and Ira Nelson Morris, of Chicago, newly-appointed American minister to Sweden, left today for New York to sail for their respective posts on a "burly call" returning from the European war. They will sail on a Norwegian liner.

IN CONGRESS TODAY.

SENATE.
Met at noon.
Peace treaties taken up for ratification.
Warburg testimony before Banking Committee made public.
Conferees on trade commission bill to meet today.
HOUSE.
Met at noon.
Resumed debate on bill to move Botanic Gardens to Rock Creek Park.
Congressman Howard introduced resolution touching on high food prices.
Agriculture Committee continued hearings on Lever bill to standardize cotton grades.

HARVESTER COMPANY ORDERED DISSOLVED

Circuit Court at St. Paul Declares It a Trust in Restraint of Trade.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Aug. 12.—The International Harvester Company was declared a trust in restraint of trade and ordered to dissolve into at least three different parts within ninety days, by a majority of the three judges of the United States Circuit court, who rendered their decision today. Judge Walter N. Sanborn, of St. Paul, dissented. The opinion was prepared by Judge William I. Smith, of Council Bluffs, Iowa, and concurred in by Judge William C. Hook, of Leavenworth, Kansas. The dissenting opinion, Judge Sanborn maintained that the company had not been engaged in any "unreasonable restraint of trade" for the seven years before the suit was filed, April 30, 1912. In directing the dissolution of the Harvester "trust," the court advanced ground, ordering not only that the corporation should be dissolved and its properties divided among at least three different corporations, but that the three corporations so formed should be of equal size and without a single common stockholder.

German Cruiser Goeben Refugee in Dardanelles

ATHENS, Aug. 12.—It was learned from official sources today that the German battle cruiser Goeben took refuge in the Dardanelles yesterday. Her commander must coal and leave within twenty-four hours or agree to dismantle his ship and leave her there until the end of the war.

Russian Fleet Waiting In the Gulf of Finland

STOCKHOLM, via London, Aug. 12.—The Swedish steamer Runerby, arriving from Raumo, Finland, reported that the Russian fleet was waiting in the inner part of the gulf of Finland for an opportunity to start an action, and had not yet met the German fleet in any engagement. Russians are concentrating strong forces at Ekens and Sveaborg, and are said to have 100,000 men in reserve along the Gulf of Finland.

Mail Wagon Is Struck By Skidding Automobile

Skidding on the slippery pavement at Fourteenth street and Pennsylvania avenue northwest during the rainstorm, last evening, the automobile of Hugh Phillips, 126 Columbia road northwest, collided with a mail wagon. Phillips' automobile was damaged \$25, but no one was hurt.

HIGH FOOD PRICES AGAIN STIRS HOUSE

Congressman Howard Offers Resolution Calling on Dept. of Justice for Information.

KAHN GIVES NOTICE HE WILL OFFER A DRASTIC MEASURE

Point Is Made That There Is No Excuse for Increased Cost of Foodstuffs Now.

The boosted prices of foodstuffs engaged the attention of governmental agencies today and resulted in the introduction in the House of still another resolution seeking relief for the American consumer. Congressman William Schley Howard, a Georgia Democrat, offered a resolution asking what the Department of Justice is doing to detect and punish conspiracies to increase the price of articles of food. The Howard resolution recites that the European war is being used as an excuse for mounting prices in this country and that statements that the war is responsible are false for the reason that exports have practically stopped.

ADMIRAL WARD TO HEAD RELIEF PARTY

Retired Naval Officer Due to Command American Red Cross Hospital Ship.

Acceptance by cable from Rear Admiral Aaron Ward, U. S. N., retired, of command of the Red Cross relief ship which is soon to be chartered and sent abroad, was received today at Red Cross headquarters from Alva Lea Bains, France. Rear Admiral Ward will join the relief ship at London.

The hospital ship will carry nurses, physicians, together with hospital supplies. Every member of the party will be immunized against typhoid fever and cholera.

Rear Admiral Ward was chosen to command the ship because of his familiarity with work of this kind. He speaks French, German and Russian fluently.

C. M. Hubbard of St. Louis, a St. Louis Red Cross worker, joined the staff at headquarters today to assist in the relief work.

Find Encouragement In Foraker's Defeat

News of the defeat of former Senator Joseph B. Foraker as a candidate for the Republican nomination for the Senate in Ohio and the nomination of Warren G. Harding, was received with keen interest in political circles today. In the Senate, because of the fact that the Republican party was known Senator Foraker personally, the fight was closely followed.

Bryan Will Not Discuss Mediation Plan Report

Secretary of State Bryan declined today to discuss public reports that China, Japan, and the United States are undertaking mediation in Europe. "I can announce nothing further about mediation," he said. "I have already given."

REFUGEES TELL OF WAR-CRAZED PARIS

Toss Kisses to Statue of Liberty as Potsdam Comes Up New York Harbor.

MANY MAKE ESCAPE WITH ONLY CLOTHES THEY WORE

French Waiters Even Left Patrons of Cafes Unserved in Rush to Join Army.

NEW YORK, Aug. 12.—Throwing kisses to the Statue of Liberty and singing "America," refugees arrived in port today on the Holland-American lined Potsdam, from the war-torn countries of Europe.

All had experienced difficulty in getting to Rotterdam and Boulogne-Sur-Mer, and many lost everything but the clothes they had on.

Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Keen and W. H. Howard, all of Boston, told a graphic story of the call to the colors in Paris.

Paris Wild For War.

"Paris went wild," said Keen. "Frenzied people marched through the streets. When the call to the colors was announced, waiters who were reservists threw off their aprons and rushed to enroll, leaving food on the tables and waiting patrons. The city was paralyzed by withdrawal of men from their usual occupations, crazy for war, even before the mobilization, we had an awful time trying to get large bills cashed. Restaurants refused to accept them. All of the boulevard cafes were closed, the authorities fearing that in their enthusiasm the crowds might throw chairs, spoons, and chinaware around."

We left Paris on the last big refugee train—and left all our baggage behind. At 11:30 on the night before the Potsdam sailed from Boulogne-Sur-Mer, the regular captain, B. C. Van Wairaven, who is a lieutenant in the Dutch naval reserve, was called to the Dutch colors and the captain of the refugee train was assigned to the Potsdam.

Flees in Dress Suit.

Dr. and Mrs. George C. Fahy, of New Haven, considered themselves the luckiest of any of the refugees. Mrs. Fahy was in Paris while her husband attended a convention of dentists in London.

She became worried because she could not hear from him, and fearful of the war preparations, she left Paris without baggage, got to London, and delivered a lecture, and the two left at once for Rotterdam. The dentist work of Paris on the train for London, after the call to the colors, by lavish expenditure of money. She brought one trunk.

Malvin Smith, a lawyer, of Easton, Pa., was in Sarajevo, Bosnia, three days after the assassination of the Archduke Francis Ferdinand and his wife—the act which was the direct cause of the European war.

Bosnia For Serbia.

"Sarajevo is all pro-Serbian," he said today. "It takes 5,000 Austrian troops to hold the populace in check. For a week following the assassination there were constant bomb outrages, the missiles being thrown at Austrians."

The same spirit of antagonism against Austria, the assassin Gavrilo Princip, I saw the assassin Gavrilo Princip when I called at the police station to get my passport.

Smith had an arduous time getting out of Austria, despite his passport. One day he was forced to leave the train twelve times for examination by army officers.

Cornelius Vanderbolt has been dispatched as a special messenger of Ambassador Page to relieve Americans in several Swiss resorts. He will arrange with Swiss banks to cash checks and letters of credit. The American embassy at Paris, it is reported here, already has expended \$25,000 among 5,000 stranded Americans in France.

Italy Will Not Exhibit At Panama Exposition

ROME (via Paris), Aug. 12.—Because of the serious entanglements in the European situation, Italy has cancelled its agreement and arrangements to participate in the Panama-Pacific Exposition, at San Francisco, in 1915.

Bans U. S. Correspondents.

PARIS, Aug. 12.—The French war ministry has banned newspaper correspondents accompanying the French army unless of French nationality, not subject to military duty, or representing papers in the allied countries. These rules bar American newspaper men.

Injured by Dynamite.

Gustave Kress, fifty-five years old, 1688 Kramer street northeast, was seriously injured today by an explosion of dynamite while blasting stumps in the Soldiers' Home grounds. He was taken to the Home Hospital, where the doctors said his condition was critical.

FRENCH ARMY COMMANDER



—Photo copyrighted by Underwood & Underwood.
GENERAL JOFFE,
Interrogating Two Artillerymen.

WAR PROVES PERIL TO HEALTH OF POPE

Pontiff Cancels All Engagements and Spends Hours Alone in Prayer.

ROME, Aug. 12.—Deeply grieved that the general European war should have come during the pontificate, Pope Pius has canceled practically all engagements. His Holiness spends hours alone in prayer. Grave fears are entertained that worry and sorrow, to which the pontiff has all but given way, may undermine his health.

Former Boy Scouts Ready.

MONTREAL, Aug. 12.—Application has been made to the minister of militia by an organization formed entirely of former Boy Scouts for a charter to operate as a signal and ambulance corps, which shall assist the local guards or take their place should the guards be called to the front.

War at a Glance

GREAT BRITAIN—War office issued official statement explaining necessary withhold all news army and navy because of important developments imminent; rush of recruiting continues with 600,000 men ready for service now.

BELGIUM—War office admits general German advance in progress, cavalry already engaged all along frontier; first great battle of war has begun.

FRANCE—Fighting progressing on frontier with war office claiming French maintaining positions, forced to retreat in some places; Germans and French fighting south of that city.

GERMANY—Attempts to carry Liege forts by storm ended by Kaiser's direct order because he did not want men unnecessarily sacrificed; siege guns being used to reduce forts; invading armies now on the march.

AUSTRIA—Austrian forces on defensive along Russian boundary claim to have checked Russian advance army of 50,000 under command of Grand Duke Nicholas.

RUSSIA—Fighting reported along Prussian-Polish borders with war office claiming several victories over Germans at points not mentioned; invasion of Austria continued in direction of Lemberg.

GRECE—Officially confirmed Goeben taken refuge in Dardanelles; must decide within twenty-four hours whether it will go out and fight or be interned until end of war.

SERBIA AND MONTENEGRO—Serbian and Montenegrin armies now at Sarajevo moving through Bosnia; Montenegrins occupy Tara-boko dominating Reutak.

TREASURY FIGURING AMOUNT OF WAR TAX

Estimates of Needs to Be Used in Planning Law at Conference Tomorrow.

Plans for the legislation needed in order to obtain additional revenue for the Government, probably will be made at a conference tomorrow at the Treasury Department.

Secretary McAdoo, Senator Simmons, chairman of the Finance Committee, and House Speaker Underwood of the House will be present.

Today, experts in the Treasury are trying to figure out the extent of the loss to American revenue which will be caused by the war in Europe. This is not an easy matter. It is, in fact, largely guesswork.

It is easy enough to calculate that the importations from Germany and Austria for the time being will be cut off. But the extent to which the world's trade and commerce are going to be hit by the most gigantic war of the ages, is quite another proposition.

However, it is the purpose to make up the estimates of the deficit as nearly as possible now, enact legislation to meet it, and later if need be enact supplemental legislation.

Various expedients are suggested. Stamp taxes are among the suggestions, and also an increase in the income tax. One of the plans which finds favor in the Treasury is a bond issue to obviate the need of war taxes. Those who advocate the bond issue say the United States is at peace and should not be subjected to war taxes.

Regarding the deficit Senator John K. Shields of Tennessee said: "I favor an increase in the income tax, thus placing the burden on the wealth of the country. I would also favor a tax upon tea and coffee, as has been suggested, or on any of the prime necessities of life. Food stuffs, under previous existing conditions, were higher than ever known, and the war is being made an excuse to increase them. Congress should do everything within its power to make this unexpected burden fall as lightly upon our people and distribute them as little as possible."

German Financial Crisis Over, Declares Journal

BERLIN, Aug. 12.—Germany has successfully conquered the financial difficulty which followed her mobilization. The Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung declares that the mobilization crisis has passed.

"The Reichs Bank," the newspaper adds, "came up to expectations, and the great banking institutions in Berlin and the provinces followed it. In the public interest no moratorium is desirable or necessary. The people's savings of 20,000,000,000 marks (about \$7,500,000,000) will be taken first. All fears are unfounded that the mobilization will interfere with the harvest."

London Hears Russians Have Taken 25 Prizes

LONDON, Aug. 12.—Special dispatches from St. Petersburg say the Russian Baltic Sea fleet has captured twenty-five merchant vessels and now dominates the sea.

CAVALRY RAID SHOWS BELGIAN POSITION, AND GENERAL FIGHT OPENS

Kaiser Hurls 500,000 Men At Tirlemont, East of Brussels—French and English Rush Supports to Belgian Army. Brussels Admits Serious Engagement.

Germany is striking at the army of the allies in the first great battle of the war.

The right wing of the army of the Meuse has opened the assault at Tirlemont, twenty-five miles east of Brussels, with 500,000 men.

German cavalry, operating along the Geete river, came upon the Belgian advance before dawn.

A sharp skirmish preceded the arrival of the German infantry and the general engagement is in progress.

The British and French forces are hastening to reinforce the Belgians.

The official announcement from the Belgian war office says:

"The engagement is serious. The Belgians are energetically resisting the German attack, which is in force with infantry, supported by artillery engaged."

The German enveloping movement directed against the Belgian center and designed to give clear passage to Lille began with a forward cavalry movement.

While General Von Emmich's three corps continued the investment of Liege, trying to reduce the fortifications by means of heavy siege guns, another German army crossed the Meuse river near Tongres and is advancing toward Waterloo and Brussels.

TWO GERMAN ARMIES.

This army is believed to be attempting to pass to the northward of Namur and to trap the allied army now there between two German armies, one operating from the north and another operating through Belgian Liege.

The Maestricht correspondent of the Amsterdam Telegraph wires that heavy artillery fire has been heard throughout the day from the direction of Tongres, the correspondent adding that the confusion was felt in Maestricht.

This indicates that the German artillery engaged in the crack Krupp batteries, on which it is known the German general staff is pinning its hopes for victory.

It is considered very probable that the allied army, heretofore reported as having been massed at Namur, has now been moved forward to aid in the defense of Brussels.

The military experts in London agree that the German army operating against the Belgians and French in the Belgian-Luxembourg district numbers fully 1,000,000 men. It is accepted that the German general staff, despite the repulse at Liege in the earlier attacks, is adhering to its original plan of campaign for the capture of Paris.

Censorship Enforced.

The censorship is rigidly enforced. Not a single word of the movements of the British army or navy is obtainable. While it seems certain that British regulars are in action in the defenses of Brussels, official confirmation of their number or of the regiments is not obtainable.

That Germany has taken advantage of the lesson given by the Belgian army, which, in a series of flights across the German lines, at Liege, located the troops for the first time, is shown by the admission that German airmen have flown over Brussels. They were too high to be reached by the aero guns and are believed to have located the positions of the allied armies.

The war office, in its account of the fighting near Luxembourg frontier, announces that the German commanding general made a formal demand on the French commander of the fortifications at Longwy.

"This was indignantly refused," says the announcement. "and the enemy was told that if he wanted the position to come and take it."

Up to the present, the fort there is holding out, but it is considered possible that the French may not try to hold it against an overwhelming force.

The foreign office today issued a denial of the Berlin charge that the French troops violated German territory in Alsace prior to the declaration of war. It also renews its charge that Germans violated French territory. The war office announces that the German and French armies are facing

Germans Strike at Gap in French Line Near Verdun

By WILLIAM PHILIP SIMMS.

PARIS, Aug. 12.—The German army of the Moselle is striking at the gap in the French fortifications north of Verdun. It has been checked at Longwy, where severe fighting has taken place, and at several points on the Belgian-Luxembourg frontier in that vicinity.

This army, which is striking southward in Belgium, is reported to be operating as far south as Conflans, and to be in great strength. Its entire front is screened by cavalry, who are raiding the frontier line.

It is believed in Paris that this movement is planned to divert attention from the operations of the army now moving westward in Belgian territory, and which is aimed at Lille. The whereabouts of the French army which will attempt to drive back this invasion is kept secret at the war office. However, it is admitted that serious fighting near Stenay can shortly be looked for.

The exact position of the French army of invasion that was forced to evacuate Muelhausen is not revealed. It is insisted at the war office, however, that it withdrew from Muelhausen in perfect order and immediately entrenched at a German and French army are facing